

P. M. Grewe, C. H. Proctor, K. Evans, P. Feutry, T. Gosselin

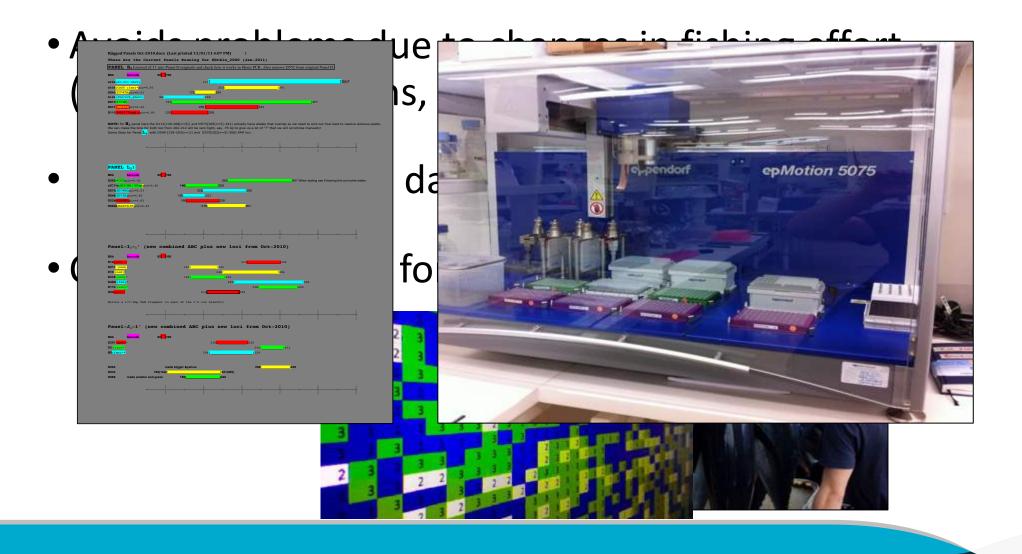
J.H. Farley, M.V. Bravington, S. Foster, C.R. Davies

OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE FLAGSHIP



Genetics Solution : Fishery Independent Data

(Low cost, High Throughput, Forensic Grade)





Discrimination Power / Utility Summary

(Applications for Fisheries Management)

| <u>Technique</u> | Species ID | <u>Provenance</u> | <u>Individual</u> |
|------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Protein Gels | Y | ? | - |
| mtDNA | Y | Y | - |
| DNA Microsats | - | - | Υ |
| SNPs | Y | Y | Y |



CSIRO – Oceans & Atmosphere - Australia

(Fishery Independent Data - Based on Genomics)

Abundance and fishery monitoring



Stock Structure/Provenance, chain of custody



Discrete pan-Pacific yellowfin populations

Western
Pacific
Pacific
Pacific

Gene Tagging

• Species ID

P.M. Grewe, et al,. Evidence of discrete yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) populations demands rethink of management for this globally important resource. Bradford et al. 2016 Scientific Reports 5: 16916 (2015) Marine Freshwater Research 67(8):1081-1089



CSIRO Oceans & Atmosphere – Strategic Research

(Fishery Independent Data - Species ID/Stock Structure/Gene Tagging)

Initial Approach

 CSIRO O&A used internal strategic funds to develop baseline genetics (DNA markers, assay techniques, statistical approaches, pop'n modelling)

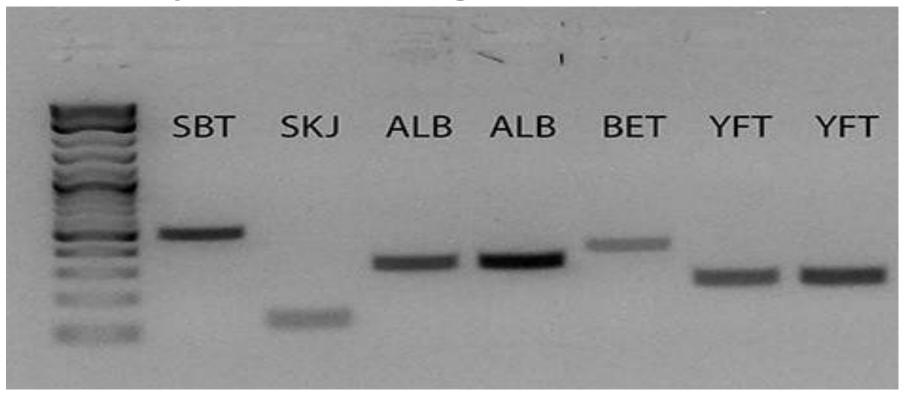
Extending Work - External Funding/Collaborations (Tuna, Neritics, Billfish, Sharks)

- Atlantic (NOAA, VIMS, AZTI)
 (USA, Spain)
- Indian Ocean (RITF, RIMF, MRC, AZTI, IRD, IFREMER, ACIAR, MSC, DFAT, IOTC/FAO), (Indonesia, Maldives, Solomon Islands, Spain, France, PNG, others....)
- Pacific Ocean (FRDC, SPC, ICAAT, NOAA, WCPFC)
- CCSBT, projects looking at CloseKin/Mark-Recapture & GeneTag





Species ID Using mtDNA Markers



Practical application:

- Tools to detect species substitution promoting Truth in labeling
- Verification of Catch documentation to identify IUU
- Check your own samples for sneakers (mislabeling accidents)



<u>Single Nucleotide Polymorphism – SNPs</u>

- Genotyping by Sequencing complexity reduction (several techniques demonstrated power of these approaches)
- Provides species level discrimination

(Davies et al., 2016 - Report to TRAFFIC and CCSBT Secretariat, 2 October 2016)

Tracing Individuals Through the Supply Chain

Can resolve population structure (provenance)

• Excellent for Individual identification (Po'P, FSP, HSP) (e.g. close-kin mark-recapture and gene-tagging) (Individual identification through DNA profiling, CSI-Miami etc....)

2nd observation of individual fish
1st observation of duplicate individual
2nd observation of duplicate individual
3rd observation of duplicate individual



Individual Identification via Gene Tagging

(Funded by CCSBT as part of ongoing recruitment monitoring)

- Individual Identification
 Southern bluefin tuna (SBT) using 60 markers)
- Mark Recapture Absolute abundance estimates of recruitment for Stock Assessment and Management Procedures. (~20,000 fish per year, sampling 6/minute)
- Product chain of custody





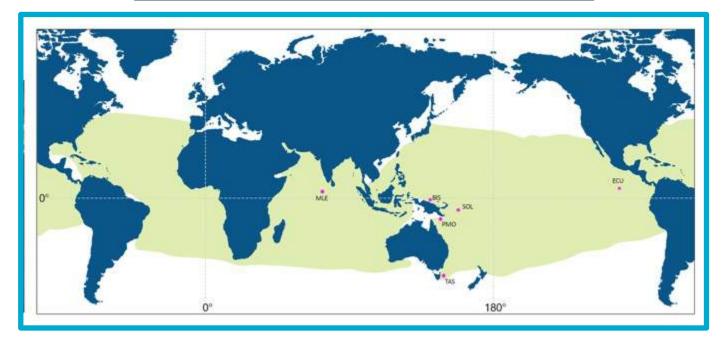
CSIRO – Stock Structure Program – Collaborators

(Fishery Independent Data Based on Genomics)

- CSIRO development of baseline genetics & tissue collection (20+ years)
 (strategic research internally funded as well as co-investment with partners)
- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), BET / YFT (Indonesia, Maldives, Solomon Islands)
- Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Skipjack (Maldives, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea)
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), BET, YFT, SKJ
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Neritics / Tropical Tuna / Sharks (Maldives, Indonesia, France, Spain, others....)
- Australian Government Fisheries Research & Development Council (FRDC)
 Albacore / Bigeye / Yellowfin / Striped Marlin / Swordfish
- WCPFC tissue bank and people at SPC, ALB/BET/YFT/....etc...



Skipjack – Structure (MSC & IATTC)



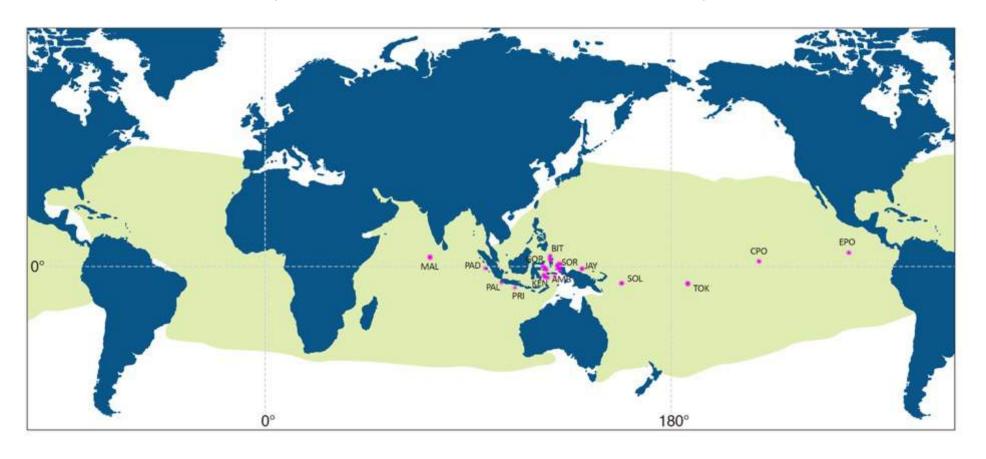
Maldives, Bismark Sea, Port Moresby, Solomons, Tasmania, Ecuador

- Provenance of individuals is very difficult for skipjack Tuna.
- Maldives and Ecuador genetically different (p<0.001).



BET – Sampling Locations

(CSIRO, ACIAR, Indonesia, IATTC)



Maldives, Indonesia (9 sites), WPO, CPO, EPO



BET – Genetic Analysis

• Differentiation of fish present at an Ocean basin scale (Indian and Pacific Oceans).

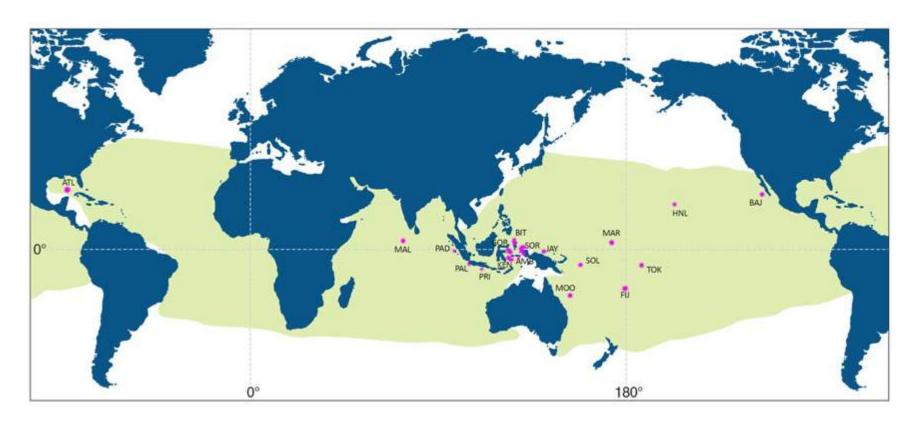
Differences appeared to be temporally stable

 In the Pacific there was significant differentiation between the WPO & EPO (p<0.001)



YFT – Distribution & Sampling

(CSIRO, ACIAR, IATTC, NOAA)



Gulf of Mexico, Maldives, Indonesia, WPO, CPO, EPO

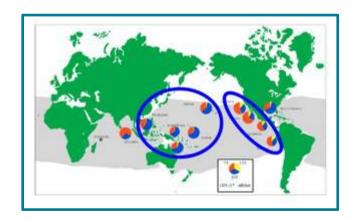


YFT – Genetic Analysis

 Differentiation of fish at an Ocean basin scale (signal was temporally stable)

Proteins

DNA SNPs



Heterogeneity across
Pacific Ocean yellowfin,
(left panel) using allozymes
and using SNPs (right panel)

Western Eastern Pacific Pacific

 DNA markers could identify provenance of individuals of western versus eastern Pacific Ocean



Successful Application of Genetic Tools

(Lessons for Genomics Based Fishery Management)

- Requires effective integration of DNA approaches
 & broad scale genetic coverage / marker validation
- Collaboration with management agencies and member countries responsible for managing pelagic species.
- Identify important questions relevant to management, compliance, and supply chain.
- Establish a good research plan/sampling strategy.



Summary Outcomes & Future Directions

 Identified DNA markers for determination of Species-ID, Provenance, & Individuals (e.g. Bigeye, Skipjack, Southern Bluefin, Yellowfin)

 Good spatial and temporal coverage, but, continue sampling to fill gaps in species distribution

 Complete development of a rapid test to deliver a low cost, high throughput, forensic grade test







